No. 13,106.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Unusual Privileges.

The Verbal Understanding Repre

sented to Be Quite as Important

as That in Writing.

The contract between the Secretary of

the Treasury and the syndicate who re-

profit from the government, is much broad-

er, it is said, and more comprehensive than

described in the written instrument to

which they affixed their signatures. Sup-

plemental to the written contract there

was a verbal contract or agreement going

more into detail as to the manner in which

the syndicate should protect the gold in

the treasury, the protection of this gold

being one of the items in the written in-

strument. The verbal agreement is repre-sented to be quite as important and even

more extraordinary than that put in writ-ing. It is said that it makes the bond syn-

books yesterday.

said:

AN EXTRA SESSION POSSIBLE.

Significant Statement Credited to

Cabinet Officer.

A cabinet officer, it is said, is authority

of which would be questioned were it not

for the source from which it comes. He

is definitely decided that there will be no extra session. The decision is erroneous.

Whether there will be an extra session or

not depends upon circumstances. The pub lic is not aware of the fact that the Presi-

dent almost decided last Sunday that there

gold, the President unquestionably will convene the next Congress as soon as that fact shall be made clear or probable."

This statement is of much significance.

The result will be that the public wil

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Congressional Committee to Sell

Its Furniture.

Congressman Babcock, chairman of th

republican congressional committee of the

last Congress, referring to the fact that

"It has been decided to close the comm

tee rooms for the reason that it has not

been deemed expedient by the party lead-

ers to maintain headquarters until after

the republican national convention shall

have met. The function of the congres

sional committee and of the national com

mittee is to execute the will of the conven

tion, and not to attempt to create or to

enforce policies. There was for a time a

disposition on the part of some of the lead

certain what the attitude of the republican

certain what the attitude of the republican national convention will be upon that sub-ject. Moreover, the republican congressional committee, as a matter of fact, is functus officio. Some of its members have not been re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress. It would be absurd to have a congressional committee in active operation.

gressional committee in active operation

gressional committee in active operation, some of the members of which are not even members of Congress. So it has been decided to close the headquarters in this city on March 15, as was determined upon by a meeting of the members of the committee some weeks ago, and the furniture is to be disposed of."

This statement of Chairman Babcock is accord with the views which were expended.

This statement of Chairman Babcock is in accord with the views which were expressed by Mr Manley and other members of the republican national committee who have been here within a few days. There is no disposition on the part of the members of this committee to attempt to force any policy on the republican party. They feel that their function is to execute the will of the republican pational committee.

will of the republican national committee, and they will wait until they receive in-structions from that committee before en-tering upon active work.

SATISFACTORY ADMINISTRATION.

Commissioner Roosevelt on the Civil

Service in Cincinnati.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt ha returned to the city from a visit to Cin-

tration of the internal revenue office, with

a view to some extensions of the classified

ervice there. His recommendations on

the subject will be sent to the President

for his action. While in Cincinnati Mr.

Roosevelt spent some time in the post

most satisfactory observance of the civil service law by Postmaster Zumstein, who

s about to retire. Eighty-two per cent of

ing republicans to keep the congressional

closed here on March 15, said today:

this notable statement, the accuracy

cently purchased bonds at a considerable

MR. DOUGLASS' WILL

Stories About a Contest Denied by the Family.

THE SONS UNITE IN A STATEMENT

They Say There Has Been No Antagonism.

THE WIDOW INTERVIEWED

A report which gained wide circulation to the effect that the heirs to the estate of the late Frederick Douglass would contest the will on the ground of undue influence having been used by Mrs. Douglass to obtain favorable consideration in the will is denied by the principal parties involved

The report, which was sent in press dis patches from Rochester, N. Y., last night, after setting forth that the will would be contested, proceeded with the statement that the feeling between the children of the first wife of Mr. Douglass and the widow had not always been friendly, and that during the latter days of Mr. Douglass' life he deeded much of his property to Mrs. Douglass without the knowledge were, the report continued, intensely exercised upon seeing their father's property slipping away from them. The estate has been said to be worth \$200,000. The report proceeds to give the information before the probate of the will that the children are to receive but a very slim portion of the estate. It further states that as far heads as 1800 Mers. Douglass bears to get the estate. It further states that as the back as 1850 Mrs. Douglass began to get back as 1850 of her husband's property.

Lewis H. Douglass and Charles R. Douglass, the sons of Mr. Douglass, today made the following formal statement:

"The statement telegraphed from Roches ter, N. Y., to the morning papers of the country that there is, or has been, any antagonism between us and our father's wife or his widow, at any time, is utterly false. That there has been any consultafalse. That there has been any consultation with any one at any place or at any time in regard to any will of Frederlck Douglass, our father, we have no knowledge. We are absolutely unable to account for the statement made from Rochester. The man Lee, who says he is bound to secrecy by all parties, tells an untruth if he includes the undersigned in "all parties." We have had no conversation with him at any time in regard to our father's affairs. His statement is wholly unwarranted.

"LEWIS H. DOUGLASS.

"LEWIS H. DOUGLASS." "CHAS. R. DOUGLASS." Denied at Cedar Hill.

Mrs. Douglass was seen by a Star re-porter at the family home at Cedar Hill this afternoon. The widow received the reporter in kind'y fashion and had this to say about the story: "It is a tissue of falsehood." She would not discuss the matter more fully, but it was plain that she felt aggrieved. She had at that time heard nothing from the sons of Mr. Douglass, and therefore did not know whether they would make a contest should the will be prejudicial to their interests. She did not say this, however. All that she did say in direct connection to the case was, "It is a tissue of alsehood." It was plain therefore that what she meant to characterize as a "tissue of falsehood" was that part of the story setting forth that she had used undue influence. Questions as to whether she knew the contents of the will, and if so, what they were, the reporter did porter in kindly fashion and had this to and if so, what they were, the reporter did not ask, because he felt morally sure that she would decline to discuss the proposithat the story was a "tissue of falsehood" the conversation turned to memories of Mr. Douglass, and she spoke in this vein. The reporter also spoke with Mrs. Sprague, daughter of Mr. Douglass. She, too, had but recently learned of the report. She daughter of Mr. Douglass. She, too, had but recently learned of the report. She said: "I am very much exercised over it. So are we all." Both Mrs. Douglass and Mrs. Sprague live at the homestead, seemingly on amicable terms. The sons and several grandchildren have been frequent visitors at the old home, and the grandchildren have spent long terms under the

Grandehildren May Contest. Referring today to the disposition of the estate of the late Fred. Douglass, the guardian of certain grandchildren of the deceased assured a Star reporter that if the widow of Mr. Douglass should be discovered to be, by the provisions of his will, practically the sole or principal beneficiary, the will would surely be contested. It was explained that Mr. Douglass be-ing possessed of real estate here, the will ing possessed of real estate here, the will or an exemplified opy of it would necessarily be filed here. Neither the will nor a copy of it has yet been filed anywhere, it is said, although it is believed by Mr. Douglass' family that one or the other will be filed here in a few days. The widow is supposed to be in possession of the will, but it is said that no one definitely knows its provisions.

The impression here is that the deceased amply provided for Mrs. Douglass,and tha his heirs-at-law were not neglected. Th estate is variously estimated to be value at from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and is said t include real estate here, in Rochester, N Y., and elsewhere, besides considerable personalty.

MR. MCCREARY HOPEFUL.

He Thinks Silver Will Be Rehabilitated by International Agreement. Representative McCreary, who was on of the American delegates to the Brussels monetary conference, says that he is very hopeful of the ultimate restoration of the free coinage of silver by international agreement. The fact that the silver men themselves have joined in the present movement in that direction—that Senator Wolcott offered the amendment providing Wolcott offered the amendment providing for delegates—is very encouraging to those who do not believe that silver can be restored except by international agreement. Mr. McCreary says that he does not believe that there will be any further serious drain upen the gold of this country. There are two reasons for this, he says. "One is that foreign countries have become satisfied that gold payments will be maintained here, and that our credit is perfectly good, and the other is that the adjournment of Congress will end the agitation of the financial payments that the transfer of the properties o cial question, giving assurance that no free silver bill can be passed. He does not think that the organization of a free silver party by the Bimetallic League is a matter of any consequence, or will disturb the confidence in our securities abroad."

Secretary Smith's Return.

Secretary Hoke Smith has returned to the city after a short visit to Georgia. He was waited on today by the delegation of Osage, Oklahoma, Indians, who desired to pay their respects previous to their early departure for home.

Treasury Receipts. National bank notes received today for redemption, \$290,155. Government receipts:

From internal revenue, \$435,540; customs \$991,010; miscellaneous, \$14,745. Condition of the Banks.

The controller of the currency has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business Tuesday, March 5, last.

What Was Accomplished and What Was Preposed During the Fifty-Third Congress.

A Statement Prepared by the Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Chairman Martin of the House committee on in alld pensions has prepared a state ment showing what was done in the way of pension legislation during the Fifty third Congress, as well as proposed legislation which failed. It is as follows: Number of general House bills and resolutions referred to the committee, 96; num ber of general bills from the Senate, 2;

resolutions reported by the committee, 4; general bills reported by the committee, 11, as follows: 1. To supplement the act of June 27, 1890 so as to give pensionable status to the widows of soldiers who died in the service. but not in the line of duty. This bill pass-

ed the House, but not the Senate. 2. To repeal the law prohibiting the payment of pensions to non-residents. This provision was enacted into law as an

3. To give the same weight to testimony of private soldiers as to that of officers. This bill passed the House, but not the

This bill passed the House, but not the Senate.

4 and 5. House and Serate bill providing for the payment of accrued pensions. This was enacted into law March 2, 1895.

6. To punish officers for postdating voucherc. This did not pass the House.

7. To pension members of state militia and others not regularly mustered for wounds or injuries received in battle. This did not pass the House.

8. To restore pensions to soldiers' widows whose pensions had ceased because of re-

8. To restore pensions to soldlers' widows whose pensions had ceased because of remarriage, but who had again become widows. This did not pass the House.

9. To permit fourth-class postmasters to execute vouchers for pensioners. This was enacted into law.

10. To amend the act of June 27, 1800, as to insane, idiotic or otherwise helpless children. This passed the House, but not the Senate.

11. To restore the status of members of the Missouri state militia under the act of June 27, 1890. This was enacted into law.

Private Pension Bills.

There were referred to the committee 1,233 private pension bills introduced in the House and 71 bills which had passed the Senate, and of these private bills the committee reported 143 favorably and 22 adversely. The 1,233 House bills referred to this committee may be classified as fol-

lows:
To pension quartermasters' employes and others not regularly mustered into the service of the United States, or the widows of such, 202; bills containing no sufficient data to classify, 122; bills improperly referred to this committee, and hence returned for reference to other committees, SI; to pension permanently helpless children of soldiers, 72; to restore pensions to soldiers' widows who had remarted, but dren of soldiers, 72; to restore pensions to soldiers' widows who had remarried, but again become widows, 73; to pension persons whose claims are still pending in the pension bureau, 57; bills to pension those already pensioned, the passage of which would be of no benefit, 29; to pension soldiers or widows of soldiers who served less than ninety days, 33; to pension army nurses, 24; to pension soldiers not disabled in a ratable degree, 28; to allow arrears of pensions, 23; exact duplicates of other bills, in a ratable degree, 28; to allow arrears of pensions, 23; exact duplicates of other bills, 17; to pension deserters or their widows, 19; to pension widows of soldiers who died in the service, but not in the line of duty, such widows not being pensionable under the act of June 27, 1800, because the soldier was not discharged, 16; to pension mothers of soldiers whose death was not discharged.

To pension stepfathers or foster fathers, 4; to pensions, sisters of soldiers, 12; to pension stepsister of soldier, 1; to pension women not legally married to soldiers, 11; to pension supposed widows, where soldiers leath is not positively proved, but predeath is not positively proved, but presumed, '25; to pension adult daughter of soldier, 1; to pension minors of soldier who left a widow by second marriage, 1; to pension widow married since June 27, 1830, 1; to pension brother of soldier for personating him in the regiment for some weeks, 1; to pension soldier whose disability resulted from vicious habits, 2; to pension soldier who had served for a time in rebel army, who also served in the Union army, 5; to pay pension accrued to relatives of soldiers, 10; to pension widow who is not dependent, under act of June 27, 1830, 1; to restore pensions stopped illegally or allowed, 3; to repeal former private acts procured by fraud, 3; bill identical with-one enacted into law in Fifty-second Conenacted into law in Fifty-second Con

Increase—To increase soldiers' pensions 220; to increase widows' pensions, 61; to increase mothers' pensions, 3; to increase daughter's pension, 1; to increase brother's pension, 1. Total, 1,235.

SUGAR AND POLITICS.

Gov. Warmouth Says Louislana is to Have Fair Elections.

Gov. Warmouth of Louisiana, one of th most extensive sugar growers in that state ard was deeply interested in the passag of the provision of the payment of the bounty, says:

"The reports that any money was used, or corrupt influences of any kind were resorted to, to secure the passage of the bounty law, so far as I know or believe, are without foundation. There is no one in Louisiana interested in the sugar question will not save all of them."

Pefering to the rolling to the wall; but it will not save all of them."

will not save all of them."

Referring to the political conditions in that state, Gov. Warmouth says:

"We are coming to the turning of the ways in Louisiana. The state election will occur one year from next April, and a few menths prior to the presidential election. There is to be a change in the politics of Louisiana. We are going to have fair elections. The polling places in my district, for instance, are fourteen miles away elections. The polling places in my district, for instance, are fourteen miles away from the bulk of the voters. It was necessary to hire special trains to reach the place to vote. The polls were selected for the special purpose of preventing a fair vote. This sort of thing must be stopped. The people of Louislana are no longer in a disposition to submit to such impositions. disposition to submit to such impositions. The machine has had its day in Louisiana. We are going to have fair elections in that state, and one year from next April a just location of the voting places, an honest ballot and a fair count, if we have to fight for it. The machine which controls the state politics must give the people a chance, or it will have to go. The desire to be provided the state politics have to go.

The Baltimore Post Office. As a result of an examination by an offi-

for honest elections is becoming a fashion in the south, and that fashion has reached

cial of the civil service an entire change has been made in the examining board for the Baltimore post office. The commission is dissatisfied with the recent working of the board, though in just what respect the members decline to say. Four of the five members of the new board have already been designated, as follows: Leonidas H. Nice of the subtreasury, chairman; Louis M. Rawlings, an employe of the post office, secretary; Charles M. Lewis of the light house service and James T. O'Neill of the post office, is dissatisfied with the recent working of

Surprise at the Reported Demand for His Recall.

FIRST SENT TO HAVANA BY GRANT

What is Thought Here as to the Cause of the Trouble.

NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION

A press dispatch from Madrid of yester says that Captain General Calleja of Cuba has demanded the recall of Mr. Williams, United States consul general at Cuba, and that the demand was supported at a meeting of the Spanish cabinet last

Surprised at the Announcement. This announcement of the action of the Spanish government in Mr. Williams' case reated great surprise in official circles here. The consul general has the highes reputation for efficiency in his duties, which are more onerous than those of any other consular post, and moreover he has always been on the best of terms with the Cuban been on the best of terms with the Cuban officials during the many years he has been at Havana. Mr. Williams is about sixty years of age. He was born in this city near the navy yard, and went to Cuba when a mere boy to engage in mercantile pursuits. He built up a large business, and is replated to have accumulated a fortune. His residence while in the United States has been in Brooklyn, and he is credited in his appointment to the state of New York.

First Sent to Havana by Gen. Grant He was appointed vice consul at Havana by President Grant in 1874, while Mr Henry Hall was the consul general. When Gen. Badeau became consul general in few months Gen. Badeau having in turn resigned; by request, Mr. Williams was made consul general in July, 1884 by President Arthur. He has held the place ever since without regard to political changes in the administration, owing, it is said, to his high abilities as a consular officer. In addition to his consular duties Mr. Williams has been charged, from time to time, with duties of a diplomatic nature, such as the protection of American citizens in Cuba, there being no United States minister on the island, and the State Department has communicated directly with him in such cases, instead of acting through the United States minister resident at Madrid. few menths Gen. Badeau having in turn

Probable Cause of the Difficulty. It is surmised here that it was in the lischarge of just such a function that Mr. Williams has become persona non grata as the diplomatic term is, toward the Spanish government. He was very recently directed by Secretary Gresham to see ly directed by Secretary Gresnam to see to it that the American citizen Aguirre, charged with participation in the present rebellion in Cuba, had a fair trial. The Spanish officials were about to try the man by court-martial, but yielded so far to the ccnsul general's representations as to accord him a trial by civil process, as provided for by treaty. It is possible that by his energetic action in this case Mr. Williams has made himself obnoxious to the Spaniards.

No Real Diplomatic Standing. As he is a consular officer, and has no real diplomatic standing, he exercises his functions at Havana only by consent of the Spanish government, and, if so disposed, the government could terminate his connection at short notice by simply withdrawing his exequatur, or written recogeral. If the Spanish government decided to do this, they would be under no obliga-tion to offer any reason for its action be-yond making the mere statement that Mr. Williams was persona non grata. Bu such a course would be likely to leave such a course would be likely to leave a feeling of irritation on the part of the United States government toward Spain, and from the shape the matter has taken at Madrid it is believed that the Spanish government would be more likely to in-timate to our own government that it desired the withdrawal of Mr. Williams, a hint that would be promptly followed, pro-vided the reason assigned did not concern the action of the officer in the strict line of

Importance of the Office. It is said at the State Department that the Havana corsular office is the busiest in the entire service, the correspondence be ing more voluminous and the cases arising for adjudication being more numerous than elsewhere. The salary of the consul gen eral is fixed at \$6,000 per annum, but in ad there are many unofficial fees which go to the consul general, bringing the total compensation of the place to about \$10,000

compensation of the place to about \$10,000 or \$12,000 yearly.

The Spanish minister is out of the city, and the officials at the legation said they had no information touching the case of Mr. Williams. The State Department officials said, also, that they had no knowledge whatever on the subject.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS SAVED How It Has Been Done by the Nava Equipment Bureau.

The equipment bureau of the Navy Department has saved about \$50,000 at one nove by adopting the plan of supplying the United States fleet in the West Indies with coal by direct shipment. Coal is very high there, the prices paid averaging \$7.30 per ton, except at St. Lucia, where competition has caused a slight reduction. The department has usually been obliged to pay this without protest, for in the case of a ship it would not pay to make a shipment of coal from the United States, and in other cases the vessels of our fleets have been kept moving from one port to another without a well-defined program, and it was not possible to charter a collier to chase the fleet.

A Shipment Direct.

But when Admiral Meade took his fleet to the West Indies he went away leaving a clearly defined itinerary at the departnent, and the equipment bureau seize upon the opportunity to save money on the arge amount of coal that would be burned A contract was made with the Davis Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia for the delivery on board our warships at Trinidad of coal known as the George creek coal, at \$3.85 per ton, a saving of nearly 50 per cent, and the vessel, which sailed from Baltimore, has just arrived at her destination.

Extortinate Coal Charges There is much complaint at the Navy

Railroad Company in charging extortionate prices for coal supplied to our naval vessels at Colon. When the San Francisc was sent to that port in June last year the railroad company charged her \$11 per ton for coal, and the Atlanta has just paid \$10.75 per ton. Inasmuch as the naval vessels were sent to Colon almost solely for the purpose of portecting the valuable property of this company, which is an American corporation, it is felt at the Navy Department that the action of the company in thus charging three prices for coal required by the ships is, to say the least, singular.

Speculation as to Whether the Republicans Would Make a Combination.

Resolution That Seems to Indicate They Would Prefer to Wait for a Majority.

Since the result of the last fall elections deprived the democrats of a majority in the Senate it has been a matter of speculation whether or not the republicans, being the plurality party, would combine with the populists to oust the democratic organization. In an interview with a Star reporter soon after the election Mr. Peffer stated that the populists would combine with neither the republicans nor the democrats, but that they would be willing to make a combination with the silver men of both parties for a thorough reorganization in the Senate. He said then that the populists cared nothing about the officers of the body, but that they would like to see the Senate organized on a silver basis, a large majority of that body agreeing on that question.

A Significant Resolution.

Without a combination on organization he republicans, though having more members of the Senate than have the democrats, would be compelled to leave the ominal control of that body as it now is. There has been a great deal of specula-

There has been a great deal of speculation as to whether they would be willing to combine with the populists. An answer to that question appears to be given in a resolution, which was adopted just before the Fifty-third Congress expired.

This resolution provided that the committees of the Senate as now constituted shall be centinued during the recess of Congress. This resolution was offered by Mr. Gorman and was promptly adopted. It now develops that the resolution was the result of an agreement between the republican and democratic steering committees and was obviously intended to prevent just such a reorganization of comwent just such a reorganization of committees as Mr. Peffer has had in contemplation. Ordinarily the committees expire with the expiration of Congress and are reorganized with the opening of the new Congress.

This resolution extends the old organizations and it will require a majority of the Senate to reconstruct them. In agreeing to this extension of the committees the republicans indicated an indisposition to permit a populistic reorganization, and it is inferred that they will prefer to permit the democratic organization to stand until such time as there may be a republican majority and they can take control of the Senate without forming any entangling

THE TELEPHONE PATENTS.

The Berliner Invention Said to Be Unaffected by the Recent Decision. The attorneys for the Bell Telephone Company here say that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Bate case is very much less important, so far as the telephone is concerned, than has been assumed. As for the Berliner patent, contrary to positive public statements, this decision, they say, does not affect it at all, and for the very good reason that no patent has ever been taken out upon the Berliner invention in any foreign country. The decision in this case is limited to the construction of the Revised Statutes as to construction of the Revised Statutes as to the invention in foreign countries. The Bell Company, so far as the Berliner pat-ent is concerned, is very much more in-terested in the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case which will soon reach it on appeal from the Rhode Island circuit. It will be remem-bered that Judge Carpenter of that circuit has decided against the validity of the has decided against the validity of the Berliner patent, and that the case is now Berliner patent, and that the case is now soon to be heard on appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

A BI-MONTHLY BULLETIN.

One to Be Issued by the Department of Labor Next July.

The issuance of a bi-monthly bulletin of the department of labor will be commenced at the beginning of the next fiscal year. The publication is authorized by an act passed last month, and each issue will embrace about 100 octavo pages. The buletins will be restricted to current facts as to the condition of labor in this and other countries, condensations of state and forcountries, concensations of state and for-eign labor reports, the condition of em-ployment and other matters of industrial importance. The inauguration of the scheme is in line with plans already adopted by four foreign governments, Engnd, France, Russia and New Zealand, all of which are now publishing labor gazettes. The obstacles heretofore placed in the way of establishing a government labor bulletin have been the movements to make the bulletin the organ of personal views. the bulletin the organ of personal views, with much of the space devoted to debatable questions and to embody information concerning the lack of labor in various sections of the country. These efforts met with considerable opposition among the labor department officials, and the bulletin as now decided on is the result of sug-gestions framed by the commissioner of

ON TRIAL BY THE UNION.

Charges Made by Printers Against a

Newspaper Correspondent. Columbia Typographical Union of this city is now engaged in solving a question relating to the rights of members to publish criticisms of other members of the union. John L. Kennedy is a member of the union and was chief of a division at the government printing office when the new public printer came in, whereupon Mr. Kennedy and other republicans severed their connection with the government. Mr. Kennedy resumed his work as a newspaper correspondent, and in the course of his correspondent, and in the course of his duties reflected in disparaging terms upon some of the appointees of Mr. Benedict, who happened to be members of the Typographical Union.

These employes brought the matter before the union and want Mr. Kennedy's dismissal from the union. The case is now being tried before a committee.

Mr. Kennedy's defense is that the employes are public servants and liable to criticism. If the criticism is slanderous

criticism. If the criticism is slanderous their recourse lies in civil suit, and not in their recourse lies in civil suit, and not in charges brought before the Typographical Union. He contends for the rights of the press, and says that if the union expels him he will bring suit for damages. Mr. Kennedy says the movement against him is a political one.

No Letters From Mr. Foster. Referring to a paragraph in yesterday's

Star to the effect that John Wilde, the American who entered the Chinese service American who entered the Chinese service against Japan, was the bearer of a letter of introduction from Hon. John W. Foster of this city, formerly Secretary of State, Mrs. Foster writes a note to The Star saying that any statement to that affect is absolutely untrue, as "Mr. Foster never saw either of the men arrested by the Japanese authorities, nor did he ever hold any communication with them whatever."

Another Notary Appointed. The President has reappointed Charles S. Shreve a notary public for the District of

PENSION LEGISLATION CONSUL WILLIAMS SENATE REORGANIZATION SILVER AND CLOTURE

Why Objection Was Made to Revising the Rules.

BIMETALLISTS WANT TO TALK

Unwilling to Surrender Their Present Advantage.

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS

The appearance of the bimetallic party in the next Senate will increase the difficulties about securing legislation in that body, and these, in turn, will give renewed emphasis to the necessity for a new code of Senate rules. The business of the session, however, will have to be begun under the old, the present rules. An effort made ing. It is said that it makes the bond syndicate fiscal agents with power to do a banking business, which is not vested in the Treasury Department itself, and which could not be vested in any agent appointed under the law: The syndicate, according to the reported provisions of this unofficial contract, are privileged to suspend or delay the payments to the government for the bonds, so that they may use the gold at their command to affect the rate of exchange, so as to prevent the exportajust before adjournment Monday to authordze the rules committee to sit during the recess and consider the question of certain proposed changes failed by reason of an objection. Mr. Blackburn, chairman of the committee, submitted without remark of any kind a motion to that effect. The matter needed no explanation. Every Senator the opinion expressed that the question could only be properly settled, if at all, gold to countermand the demand for exportation of gold. The Secretary of the Treasury has no power to go into the market and protect his gold reserve in this manner, and therefore, it is represented, the syndicate agreed to do so in the interest of the treasury, with the understanding that when foreign exchange is high they, will not be required to make the gold deposits in payment of the bonds. In other words, they are authorized before final settlement is made with the department to use the gold acquired by the sale of bonds to decrease the rate of exchange in this country on London and to prevent a drain upon the gold which is already deposited in the vaults of the treasury. The announcement at the close of the business yesterday that there had been a loss of over a million dollars was due, it is asserted, to the fact that at the present time the syndicate have suspended payments on the bonds, so that there is no increase of gold from that source and that there is two millions of gold technically in transit between the assay office and the subtreasury, which, while actually in possession of the government, was not shown on the books yesterday. during some recess time. Mr. Stewart promptly objected, and this, although Mr Blackburn also is a free coinage man, sug-gested silver. But Mr. Blackburn privately appealed to the Nevada Senator, and the objection was withdrawn. Instantly Mr. Pettigrew renewed it, and although Mr. Chandler endeavored privately to have his objection withdrawn, the South Dakota Senator was obdurate, and the resolution was lost. The proposition, therefore, in the end was defeated by objection from the free coinage camp.

Silver Tactics.

The speculation growing out of the de feat of this resolution shows that two rea sons are assigned for it. It is suggested in the first place that the western friends of silver in the Senate do not intend to forego any advantage they may possess by reason of the present unfettered opportun ities for debate in that body. They realize that the next fight for silver will be, as the latest one was, fought in the Senate. They have no hope of the next House. With Mr. Reed in the Speaker's chair, and so large a republican membership from the east, financial legislation, it is conceded, so far as that body is concerned, will be fashioned by anti-silver influences. The stand for free coinage will, have to be made in the Senate, and the purpose is declared to be to invoke every legitimate agency to hold the forts for silver there. No distinct threat of filibustering is heard. The statement merely is made that with so much at stake; with the House and the President both against silver, it is clearly the duty of the friends of silver in the Senate to utilize all of their advantages in the one place where something, by resolution and good management, may be accomplished. They will insist, therefore, on the old rules, at least, until such a time as the full purposes of the opposition with regard to latest one was, fought in the Senate. They purposes of the opposition with regard to silver in the next Senate are clearly de-fined and the new policy, in the shape of a financial measure, is presented. Then the lines of that measure will determine their

The Control of the Senate In the second place it is insisted that new rules, if at all, should come from the new controlling power in the Senate. The majority of the present committee on rules is composed of democrats. The democracy has passed from control in the Senate. A combination, with the republicans furnish ing nine-tenths of the working and voting force, will take charge and be responsible for legislation. This combination should draft and present any changes thought desirable in the business procedure of the body, and such action cannot take place until the necessary combination has been effected. The republicans must make overtures for votes enough in addition to their cwn to set the wheels of legislation in motion. To whom will they turn? Not to the democrats, because the national campaign being at hand the two old parties will be exceedingly distrustful of each other even on the score of business details. They will be forced then to treat either with the populists, properly so called, or with the two bimetallists from Nevada, and in either event, silver, as the western men believe, ought in some way to reap an draft and present any changes thought de and in either event, silver, as the western men believe, ought in some way to reap an advantage. The friends of silver will thus be able to enter into the whole question, not only as to what shall be presented for debate, but also as to any new regulation about governing debate that may be pro-posed. The point is considered of great importance and the free enteres were best importance, and the free coinage men, both in and out of office, are very glad that by Mr. Pettigrew's action, whatever his purpose may have been, it is now reserved.

The Cloture Question. There is a feeling that the postponemen of this question may defeat it for some years to come. It is not regarded as the difficult question it once was. If the ex erience of the last two years has developed the full power of the minority under the present Senate rules it has also developed the remedy necessary to put the majority in proper control of business. It is seen that nothing In the nature of a snap judgment in bringing debate to a close need be taken. The best parliamentarians on both sides of the chamber have submitted propositions covering the points in dispute, and all are agreed that only after debate has been in progress a reasonable time should notice be given to bring it to a close, and, moreover, that the time to a close, and, moreover, that the time specified in such notice should be liberal. The difficulty really is reduced to the propo-sition to limit debate, and this turns not so sition to limit debate, and this turns not so much upon the merits of the proposition itself as upon how and when it should be adopted. But very few Senators are opposed to putting a limit on debate. At one time or another all have suffered by reason of the lack of the right to move the previous question. But nearly all in turn have employed the means of obstruction thus made easy and accessible. The fillbuster of one session has more than once become the champion of quick work in the next. It has all depended on what measures were up and which party was to be benefited. Even legislators are more or less influenced by these everyday and altogether natural considerations.

Unfavorable Conditions. But simple as the proposition now is, it

is considered necessary for the conditions to be very favorable to insure its adoption. The thing to be avoided is the appearance of bringing it forward for the purpose of controlling a particular state of case. This defeated the efforts to change the rules at the special session of the Senate in 1893 and again during the regular session last and again during the regular session last year. It was charged by the silver men in the one instance and by the prohibitionists in the other that the aim only was to pass a particular bill. And this, it is seen, will come up again next winter. The free coinage men will object to having any new rules applied until silver has been disposed of and ofter silver has been disposed of the of, and after silver has been disposed of the Senate may be in a mood so bitter that nothing calling practically for unanimous consent can be done during the remainder of the session. Still, discouraging as the outlook may be at that time, the effort to change the rules will be renewed then, and something more than a more metion. something more than a mere motion to that effect be submitted.

THE BOND CONTRACT THREATEN TO LYNCH

An Unofficial Agreement Said to Grant Excitement at Chattanooga Over a Murderer's Capture.

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Pesterday's Star contained 39 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 603 separate announces ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

LEMON CAUGHT WITH BLOODHOUNDS

Friends of the Dead Constable Worked Up.

THE SHERIFF'S PRECAUTIONS

ial Dispatch o The Evening Star.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 7.-John Lemon, who murdered Constable Eugene Lynch at Soddy on Monday, was captured last night on Wildcat creek near Cohutta, Georgia, about twenty-seven miles north-east of the city. Lemon had been tracked since Monday evening by Officer Phipps and his dogs. He was captured by Officers Phipps and Holland, who came upon him suddenly, throwing cocked rifles in his face. He was with the woman about whom the whole trouble occurred and was heavily

He and the woman were brought immedigold at their command to affect the rate of exchange, so as to prevent the exportation of gold. When foreign exchange is high, they are privileged to suspend payment to the government and to use the gold to countermand the demand for exportation of gold. The Secretary of the ately to this city and lodged in jail. When it became known that the murderer had been captured, the greatest excitement prevailed and large crowds gathered about the jail. The death of Lynch has greatly increased the excitement and it is said that a large crowd is gathering at and near Soddy for the purpose of lynching Lemon.

Lemon. Sheriff Hyde is making preparations to Sheriff Hyde is making preparations to protect his prisoner, and the mob will meet a warm reception. The sheriff expresses his, determination to prevent the lyaching at all hazards, and the county jail has been converted into a regular arsenal, stocked with Winchesters sufficient to arm a company of fifty men.

Lemon is a hardened wretch and seems to view his fate with the greatest indifference. The murder turns out to be the most cold-blooded and deliberate assassination ever known in the county.

ATTACKING BLIXT'S STORY.

Resumption of Argument for Accused in the Hayward Case.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 7 .- Mr. Erwin resumed his long effort today before the jury for the defense of Harry Hayward, charged with the murder of Miss Ging. The mother of the defendant was not present, but his father and an aunt

occupied seats in the witness row.

County Attorney Nye was still absent, and he is not likely to appear again in the case for sometime. He is confined to his bed under a physician's care, and his condition is quite serious. It developed today that in case of a conviction-which is confidently expected by the state-imme liate sentence will be moved.

diate sentence will be moved.

The defense, on the other hand, has made every preparation for a stay and an appeal in case of conviction. Mr. Erwin is expected to finish by 4 o'clock this afternoon, and if he does so Judge Smith will at once charge the jury, so that it may retire and begin its work of reaching an agreement at once.

There was a tremendous crowd applying for admission this morning, but not more than a third succeeded in getting into the court room, which was packed to suffocation. dent almost decided last Sunday that there should be an extra session. The subject was considered by the cabinet. The immediate cause was the sundry civil and deficiency appropriation bills. The President was very much disposed to veto both of them. At one time he had nearly decided to do it, but he concluded that it would be better to allow the country to have rest for a time, and to swait the progress of events, and not to call au extra session now. But if there shall be a run upon the treasury gold, and the treasury reserve shall be depleted in spite of the arrangement which has been made to protect the

Mr. Erwin at once began anew the attack on the testimony of Blixt, which he admit-ted was the focal point of the case. He turned to the question of the alleged im-munity promised by the state to Blixt and Adry Hayward for the sake of convicting Harry. This, he declared, was a revival of the old and pernicious practice of turn-ing state's evidence in vogue in England, and he called upon the jury to stamp it

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE.

Official Figures Not Yet Given Out-Probable Totals.

The official statement as to the total appropriations of the last session of Congress as not yet been prepared, and none will be given out until toward the close of the present week, when they will be put forth by Chairman Sayers of the House commit tee on appropriations, and by Representative Cannon, with comments in the ests of the democratic and republican parties, respectively. It is known, however, that the figures will not vary much from those sent out when Congress adjourned. for the entire session, and, assuming this figure to be correct, the total appropriations for 1895 and 1896, combined, would be \$988,230,685, that for '95 being \$492,230,685. committee headquarters open here, and to conduct from them a campaign of education. That would have been well enough, perhaps, if the issues of the coming campaign had been restricted solely to the tariff, on which the party is generally in accord. But just at present the situation as to the finances is somewhat chaotic. It is not

\$388,230,685, that for '95 being \$492,230,685.

The estimates of the Treasury Department as to the requirements of the various departments made at the beginning of the session placed the total at \$497,342,486. It will be seen that the appropriation in the total comes very near the mark set by the Treasury Department, though the moneys are not distributed in the way indicated as most desirable. When these estimates of money for expenditure were sent in, they were accompanied by another estimate, placing the probable revenue for 1896 at placing the probable revenue for 1896 at \$476,907,407. If this estimate should prove to be correct, there would be a deficiency of about \$19,000,000. Later estimates have, however, increased the figures on the revenue for part year.

BRITISH TRADE WITH HAWAII.

Consul General Mills Makes a Signifi cant Report. Consul General Mills at Honolulu has

made a report to the State Department showing the steady increase of trade with the Hawaiian Islands to the evident detriment of the commercial interests of the United States. He makes an itemized statement of merchandise imported into Honolulu by the Vancouver and Canadian-Australian Steamship Company for nine months ended September 30 showing large imports of lime, flour, shooks, whisky, fish, posts, shingles, lumber, bags, beer, naval stores, machinery, bran, barley, cats, wheat and mill feed. These figures, he says, will give some idea of how this British line is en-croaching on the business heretofore en-joyed by the long-established lines of American steamers, and is also opening up an English source of supply for the Ha-wailan market; which has heretofore been exclusively American, so far as this par-ticular line of goods is concerned. "It will be observed," says the consul-general, "that most of the items mention-ed in the statement are those which form some idea of how this British line is en-

"It will be observed," says the consul general, "that most of the items mentioned in the statement are those which form staple articles of export from California, and it is this class of merchandise on which the American line of vessels plying between these Islands and San Francisco rely for their freighting business. It is noticeable that the quantity of freight which the Canadian steamers bring is steadily increasing, much of it being brought on ship's account, and what those vessels may lose in the way of freight when the goods are sold is more than made up by the large subsidies which they receive from the British government."

is about to retire. Eighty-two per cent of the carriers who were employed when Mr. Zumstein took charge of the office, Mr. Roosevelt says, are still there, and that there has been but 18 per cent of changes, and these were by reason of bona fide resignations, deaths and removals. The workings of the examining board at the post office, Mr. Roosevelt says, is also highly satisfactory, and he regards it as one of the model boards of the country. Mr. Van Senden, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle, is confined to his with the grip.